

# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

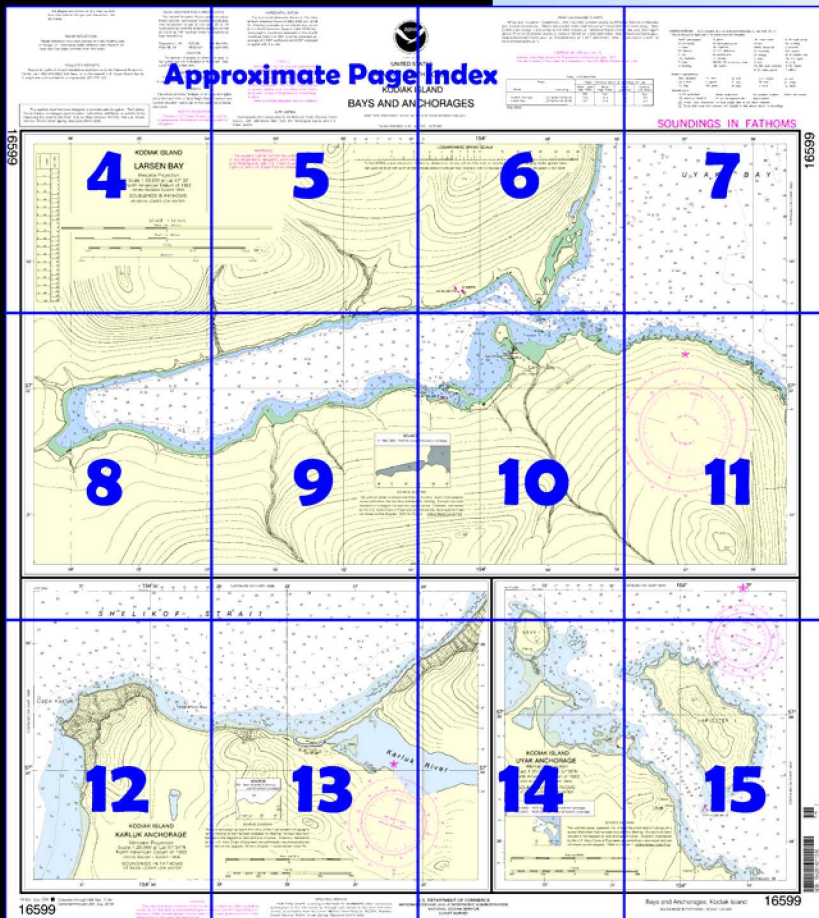
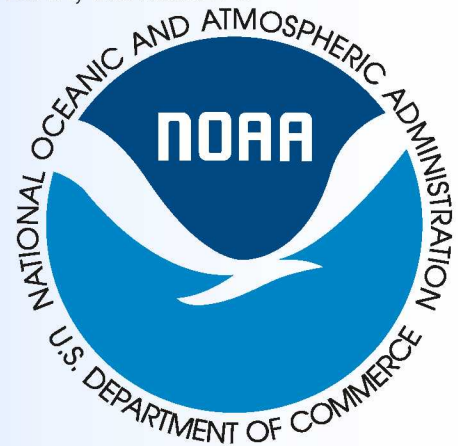
## Kodiak Island - Bays and Anchorage

(NOAA Chart 16599)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



*Home Edition (not for sale)*



### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

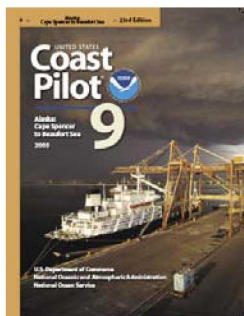
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



#### **[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 5 excerpts]**

(743) **Uyak Anchorage**, between Harvester Island and the coast to the SW, is one of the best harbors on the E side of Shelikof Strait S of Uganik Bay. It has two entrances of which the S is preferred. The depths range from about 5 fathoms between Harvester Island and Bear Island to 20 fathoms 0.4 mile NNW of Harvester Island Spit Light 2. The best anchorage is about 0.6 mile NNW of the light, in 12 to 14 fathoms. Good anchorage, except with heavy NE or E winds, can be had about

500 yards S of the light 0.3 mile offshore, in 12 to 14 fathoms.

(744) The NW entrance is 0.3 mile wide between two reefs, partly bare at half tide and marked by kelp, one extending 400 yards W from the NW end of Harvester Island, and the other 250 to 550 yards E from Bear Island. With care this entrance is not difficult in the daytime, especially at

low water when the principal dangers show above water. Once entrance is made and the reefs are passed, favor the E side of the channel to avoid a 2-fathom shoal that is about 0.3 mile SSW of the NW tip of Harvester Island.

(745) The better and safer entrance to the anchorage is around the S end of Harvester Island. **Cormorant Rock**, which uncovers about 7 feet, is about 0.6 mile SSE of Harvester Island and 400 yards offshore.

(748) **Routes, Uyak Anchorage**.—From northward, round Cape Ugat about 1.5 miles and steer **220°** for 6 miles to a position 2.5 miles off Cape Kuliuk, bearing 102°. Then steer **172°** for 10 miles, giving the E shore a berth of about 2 miles, to a position 0.5 mile E of Harvester Island. (See chart 16597.) (749) Then steer **237°**, passing about 0.3 mile SE of Harvester Island. Anchor 500 yards NE or N of the slipways, in 10 to 14 fathoms.

(750) To go to the inner harbor, follow the preceding directions, and then haul NW, round the light at 100 yards, and steer **335°** for the NW end of Harvester Island, pass 150 to 200 yards off the ruins of the cannery wharf at Uyak, and continue the course to midchannel.

(751) **From southward**.—Give Cape Uyak, Rocky Point, and Bear Island berths of 1 mile or over, and follow the E shore of Harvester Island at a distance of 0.5 mile or more. Then follow directions as given above.

(752) In passing Rocky Point care should be taken to avoid Wolcott Reef which is 0.3 mile off the point and bares only at extreme low water.

(772) **Larsen Bay** is on the W side of Uyak Bay, 6 miles S of Harvester Island. Depths inside the bay are 7 to 38 fathoms; the N shore slopes steeply to the flat bottom, while the S shore slopes more gradually. From its head, a trail leads over a low divide to the Karluk River. A large pier and a large cannery are on the W side of the spit that separates Larsen Bay from Uyak Bay. The pier, built over the shoal water, is 1,190 feet long and has a depth of 12 feet at its outer end. A 3-ton crane is on the pier. Water is available through a pipeline during summer months only. Gasoline, kerosene, and diesel oil are stored for cannery use and may be purchased. A machine shop is maintained for cannery use, and a store is available for the purchase of food and clothing in small quantities. A small dispensary and first aid station are available but no doctor is in residence. There is a row of public pay telephones S of the cannery office.

(773) The entrance is between a spit extending 150 yards S of the N shore and a 20-foot islet about 150 yards from the S shore. There is a reef, marked by a light, in the middle of the entrance that uncovers at low water. Two narrow crooked channels lead on either side of the reef. The preferred S channel, between the mid-entrance reef and the 20-foot islet, 200 yards SE of it, is marked by a **248°** range. The front range is a pile on the flats bearing a circular orange disk, and the rear range is another circular orange disk painted under the gable of a building. This channel has a least depth of 3.7 fathoms on the range.

(774) A good anchorage for larger vessels will be found about 600 yards N of the small island on the S side of the bay, and about 800 yards W of the cannery pier. This anchorage is in about 20 fathoms of water with mud bottom. In W weather, the winds blow down the bay with great force. The holding ground is good. On the S side of the small island there is a harbor for small vessels. A reef, marked by a buoy, extends about 50 yards W off the W end of the island. The harbor is bordered by three breakwaters. The S breakwater, that extends from Kodiak Island, is marked by a light. Depths in the harbor range from 1.5 to 2.7 fathoms. (775) Small vessels can enter Larsen Bay at any stage of the tide, but large vessels should choose a high-water slack with calm weather for entering or leaving.

(776) Enter on the range and pass midway between the reef marked by a light on the N side and the 20-foot rock, 200 yards S from it. Hold this range, **248°**, until within about 300 yards of the dolphin with the orange disk and then pick up the **291°30'** inner range, passing between Daybeacons 2 and 3. Maintain course **291.5°** until 400 yards from Larson Bay Range Front Light and turn left to **245°** for 0.5 mile, then haul S and anchor as desired.



# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Sep. 11/04  
Corrected through LNM Aug. 31/04

**Mercator Projection**  
**Scale 1:20,000 at Lat 57° 32'**  
**North American Datum of 1983**  
(World Geodetic System 1984)  
**SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS**  
**AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER**

## WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

## CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

## NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Raspberry I, AK KZZ-90 162.425 MHz  
Pillar Mt, AK WNG-531 162.525 MHz

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2,600' southward and 8,297' westward to agree with this chart.

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

## RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

## SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Geological Survey and U.S. Coast Guard.

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## UPDATING SERVICE

FOR THIS CHART, a listing of NOTICE TO MARINERS (NM) corrections subsequent to the NM corrected through date shown in the lower left hand corner, is available from the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

## CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

## COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

## ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N run	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mir marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

## Bottom characteristics:

Blbs boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

## Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
ZL wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

## TIDAL INFORMATION

Place	Name	(Lat/Long)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
			Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
			feet	feet	feet	feet
Uyak Anchorage		(57°38'N/154°00'W)	13.8	12.9	1.6	-5.0
Larsen Bay		(57°32'N/154°00'W)	13.7	12.8	1.6	-4.5

(Feb 2004)

## PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, [help@NauticalCharts.gov](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).



Hill shapes are shown on this chart by form lines that indicate the general character of the land area.

#### RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

#### POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

#### NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Raspberry I, AK KZZ-90 162.425 MHz  
Pillar Mt, AK WNG-531 162.525 MHz

#### CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

#### HEIGHTS

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#### AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

#### HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2.600' southward and 8.297' westward to agree with this chart.

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

#### AUTHORITIES

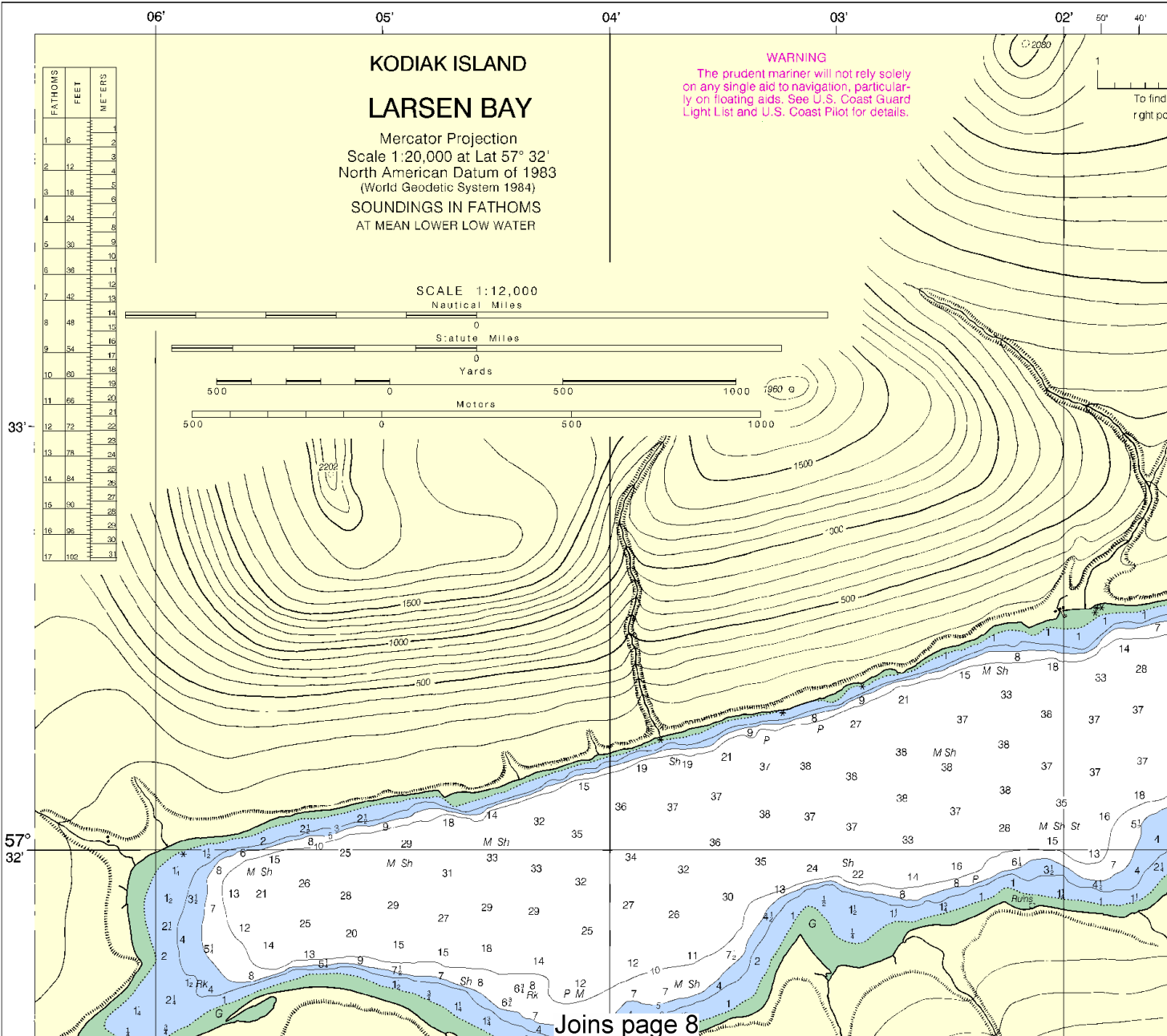
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Geological Survey and U.S. Coast Guard.

## BAYS

Additor

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16599



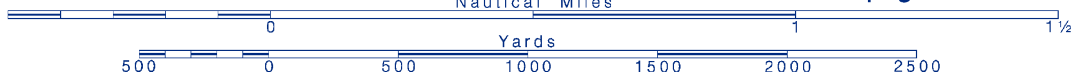
4

North

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTH COAST

# KODIAK ISLAND AND ANCHORAGES

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

Formerly C&GS 8822, 1st Ed., Apr. 1912 KAPP 2561

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COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972

The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

## ABBREVIATIONS

(For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see the back of this chart.)

AERO aeronautical  
Al alternating  
B black  
Bn beacon  
C can  
DIA diaphane  
F fixed  
Fl flashing  
G green  
IO interrupted quick  
Iso isophase  
LT lighthouse  
M nautical mile  
m minutes  
MICRO TR microwave  
Mk marker

## Bottom characteristics:

Bls boulders  
bk broken  
Clay clay  
Co coral  
G gravel  
Grs grass  
gy gray  
h hard  
M mud

## Miscellaneous:

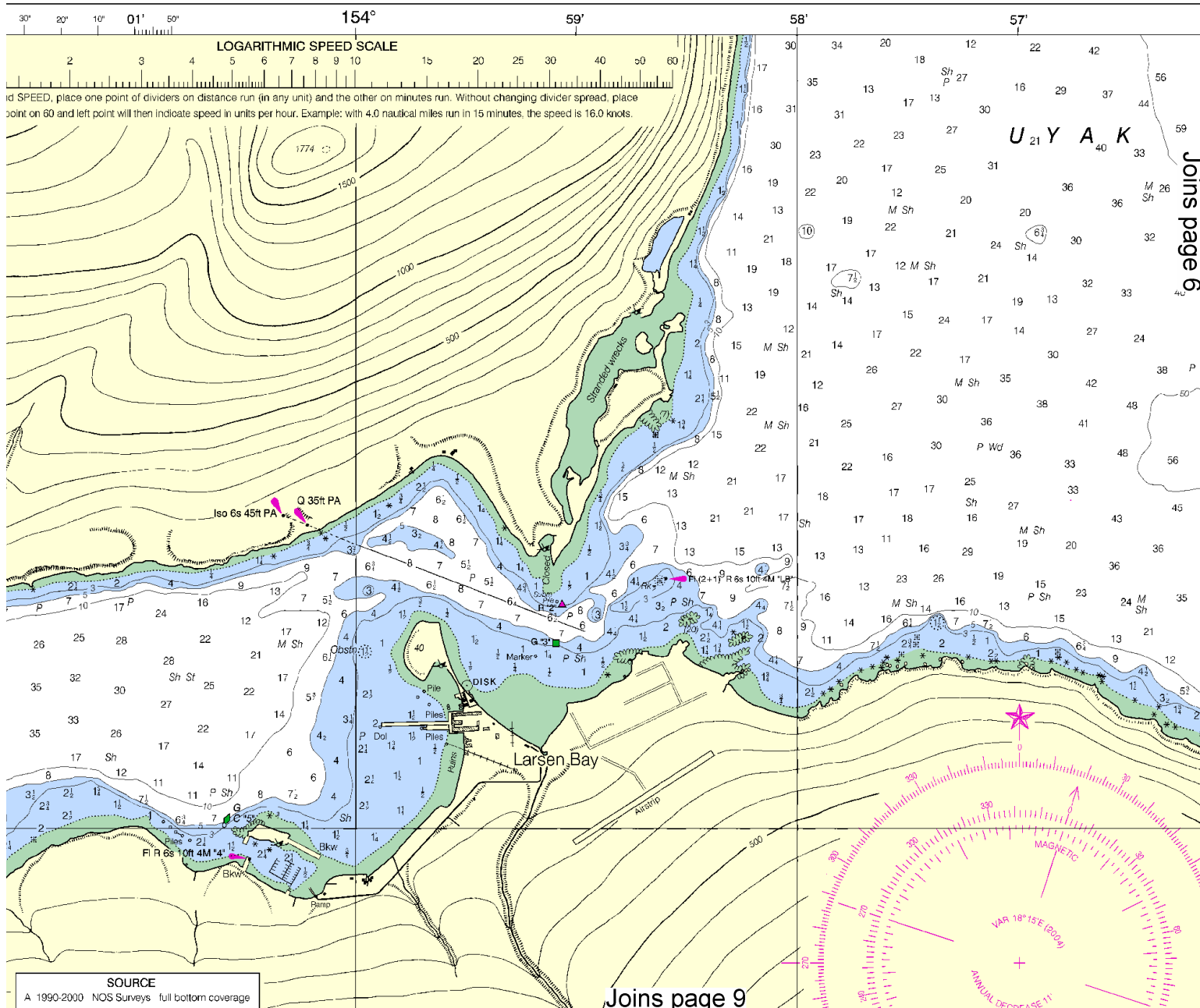
AUTH authorized  
ED existence doubtful  
Obstr obstruction  
PA position approximate  
Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear  
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in

## TIDAL INFORMATION

Name	Place (Lat/Long)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
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Larsen Bay	(57°32'N/154°00'W)	13.7	12.8	1.6	4.5

(Feb 2004)

## SOUNDINGS IN



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.  
The new scale is 1:26667. Barscales have also been reduced and  
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

5

is chart by form  
character of the

RS  
on many floating aids  
for identification on  
is chart.

RTS  
ances to the National Response  
nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility  
(CFR 153).

promote safe navigation. The National  
actions, additions, or comments for  
Division (N/CS2), National Ocean  
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**NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS**  
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**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**

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**HEIGHTS**

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**AIDS TO NAVIGATION**

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**AUTHORITIES**

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast  
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Coast Guard.



UNITED STATES

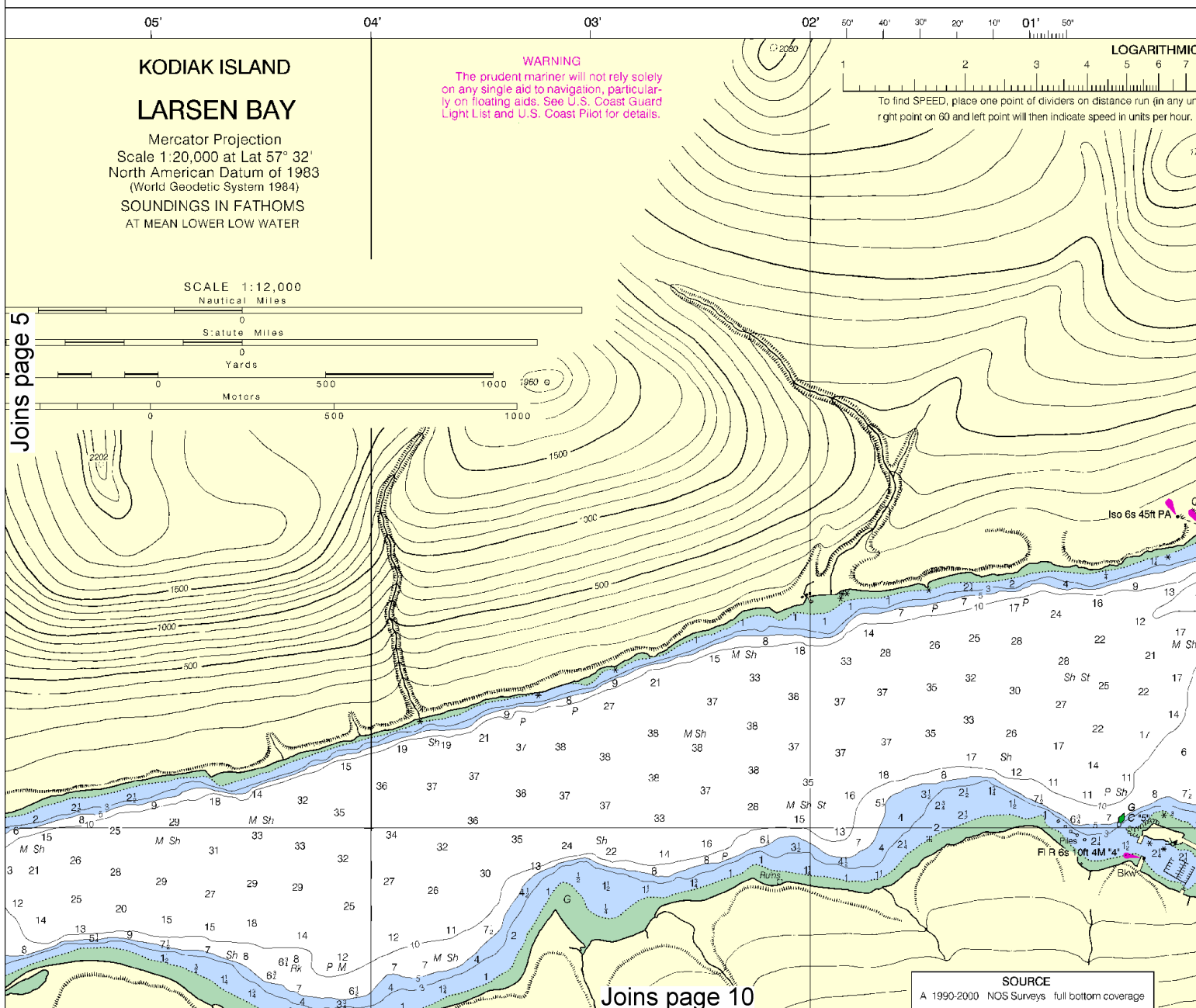
ALASKA - SOUTH COAST

KODIAK ISLAND

BAYS AND ANCHORAGE

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Formerly C&GS 8822, 1st Ed., Apr. 1912 KAPP 2561



6



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SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

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## COLREGS. 80.1705 (see note A)

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## TIDAL INFORMATION

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(Feb 2004)

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Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	OC occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mk marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R B radiobeacon	Y yellow

## Bottom characteristics:

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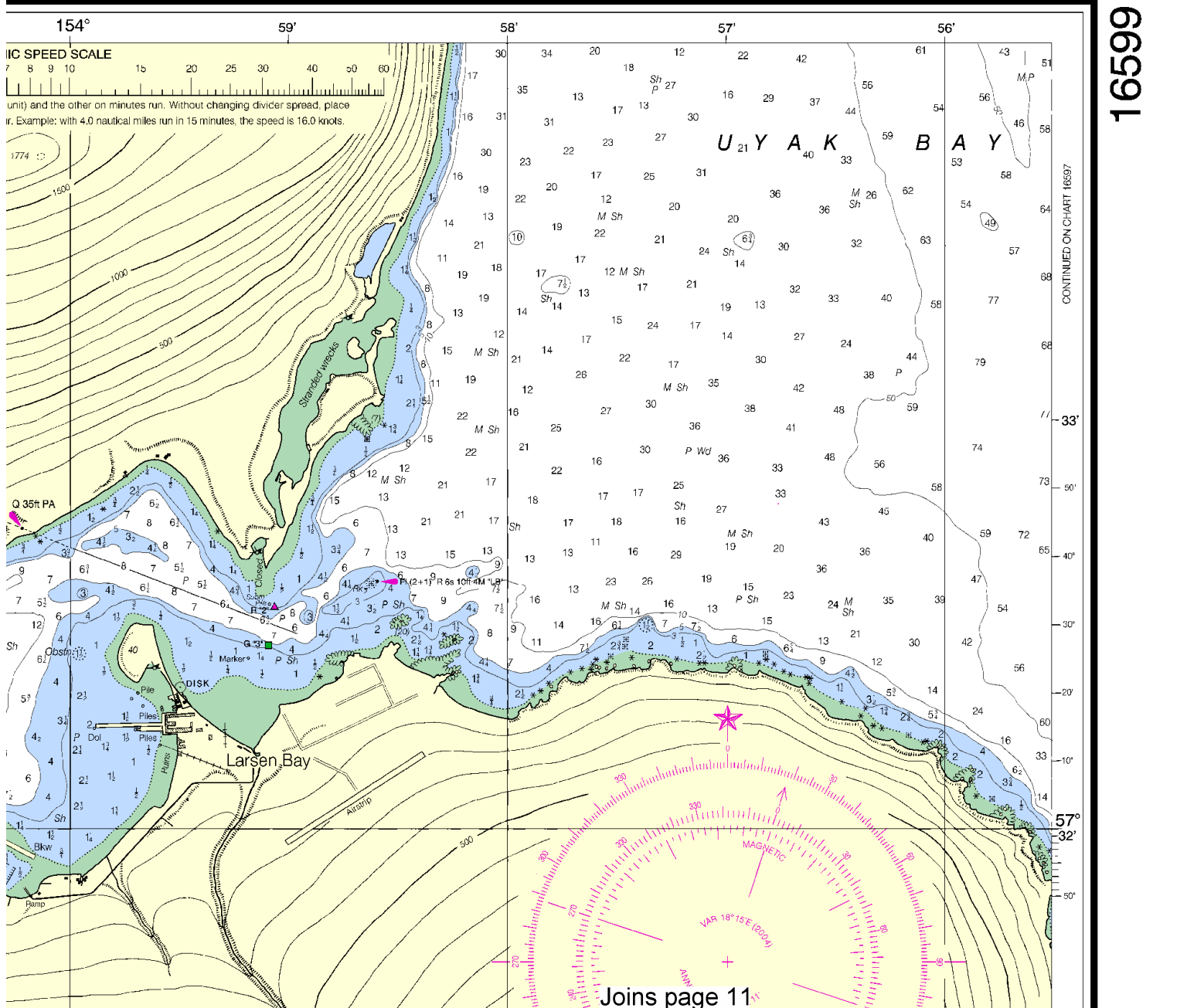
## Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
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gov.

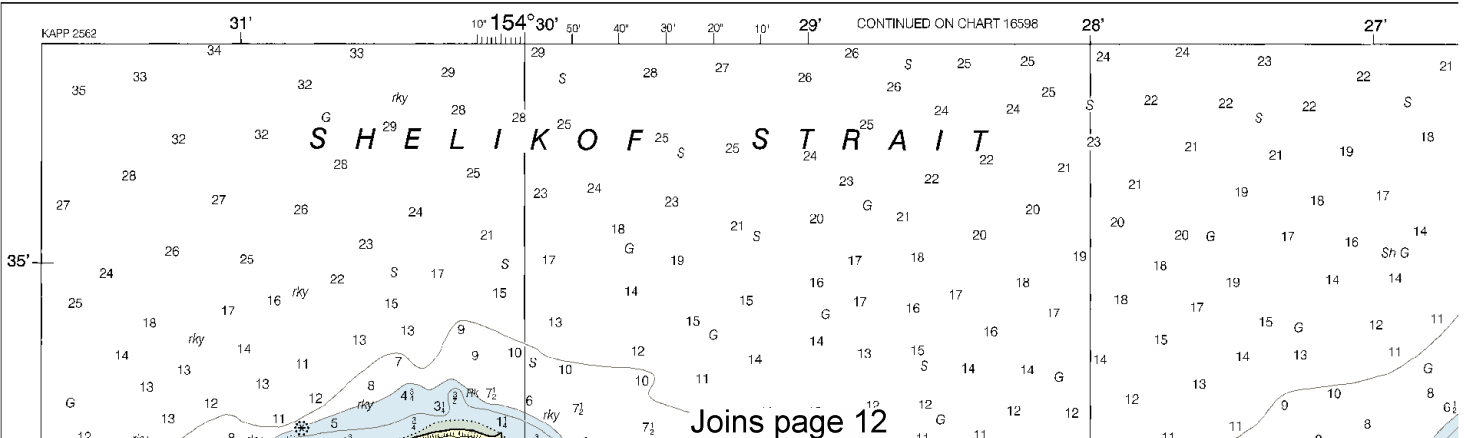
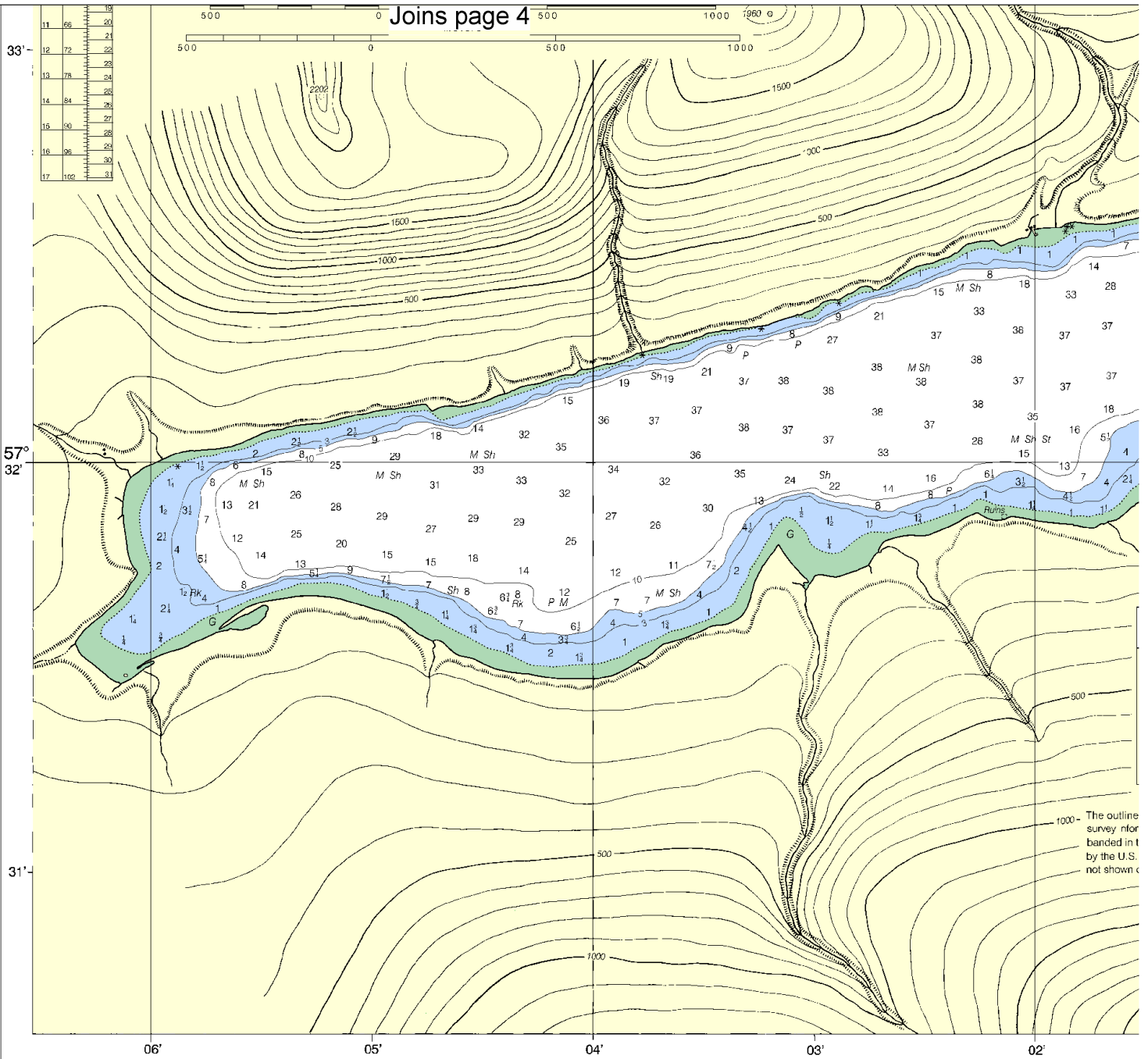
# SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

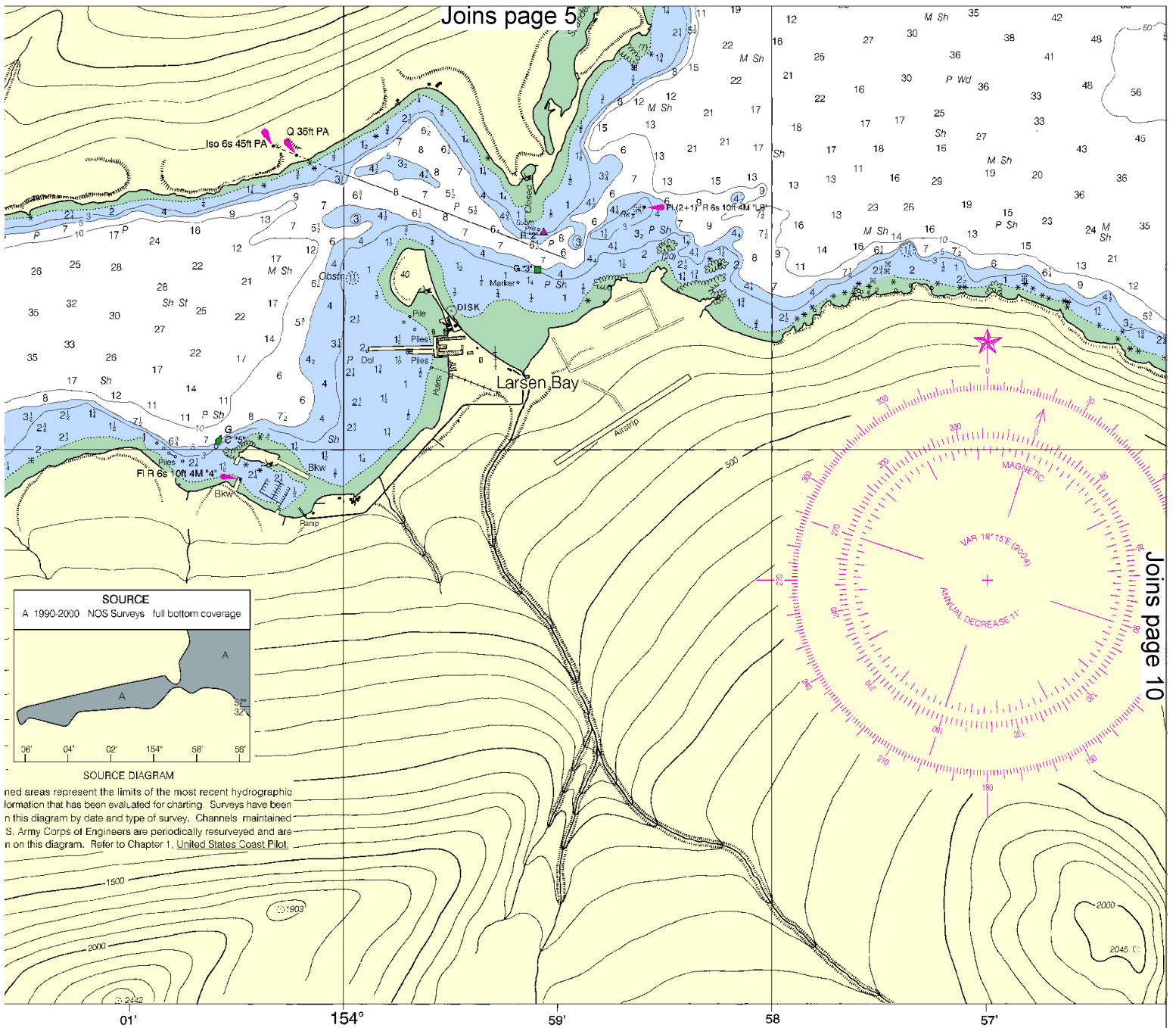


This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,  
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,  
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

7

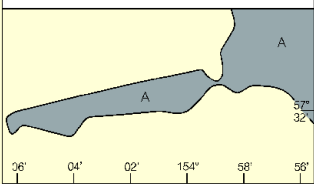






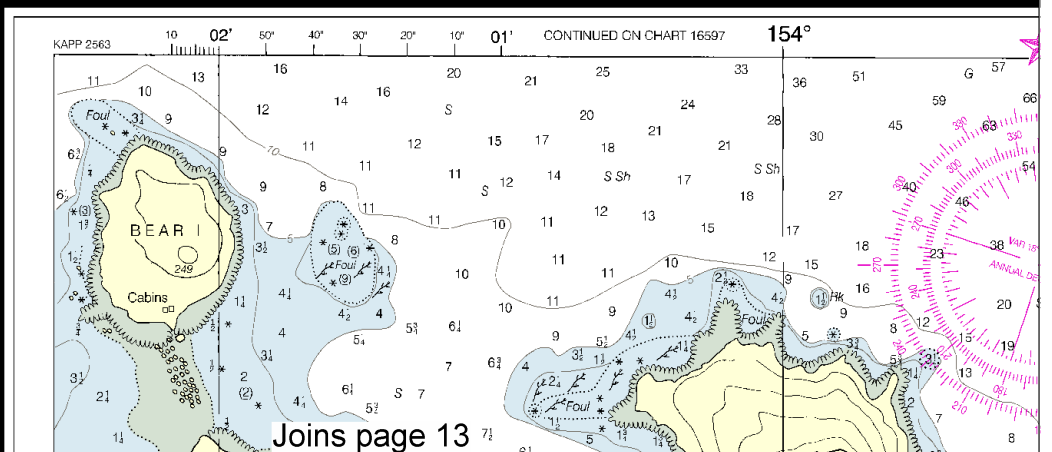
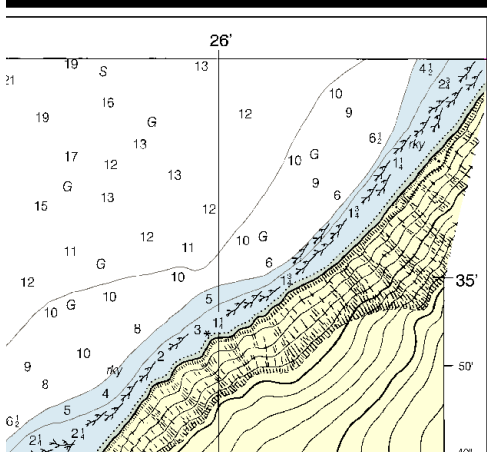
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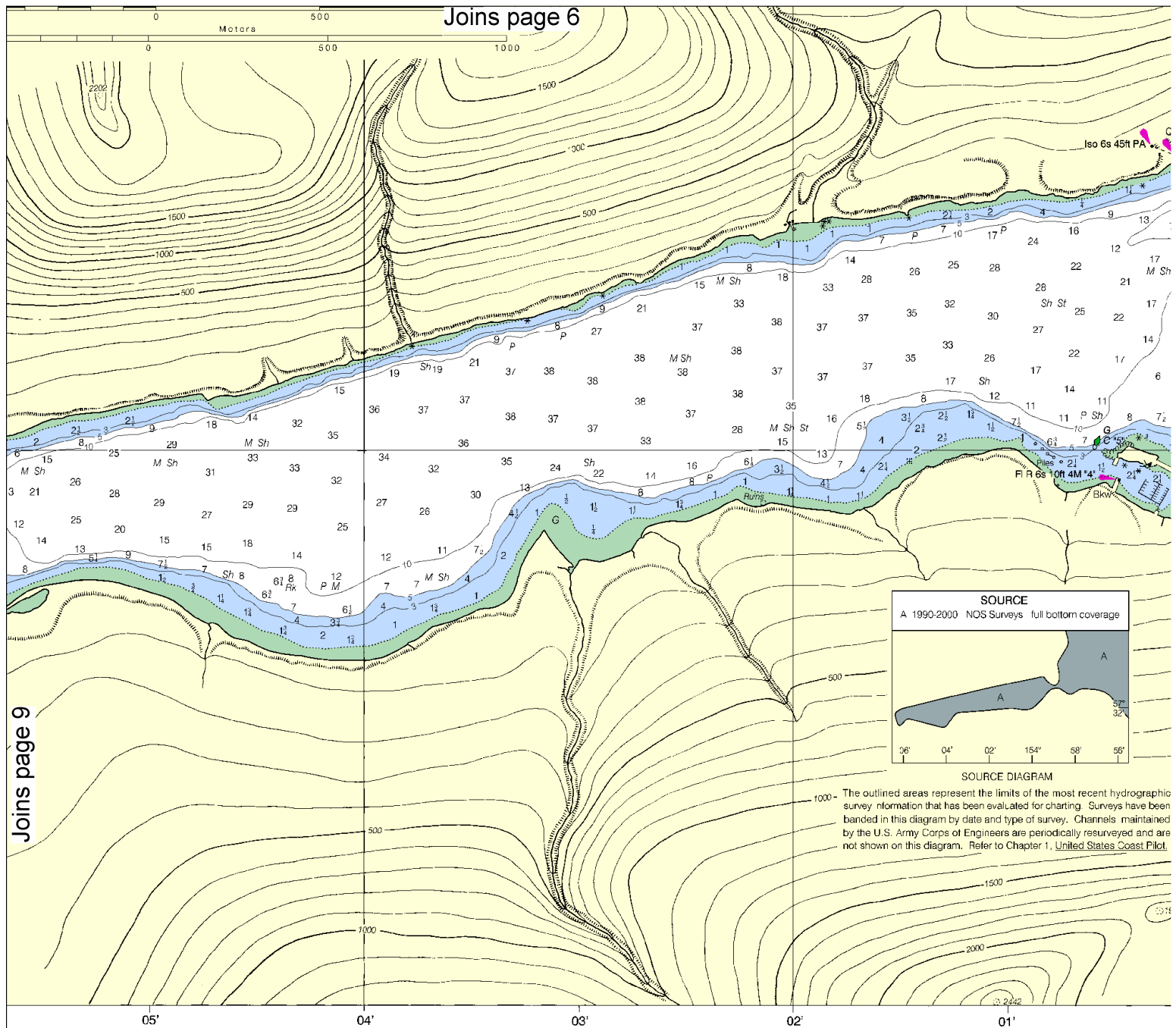
A 1990-2000 NOS Surveys full bottom coverage



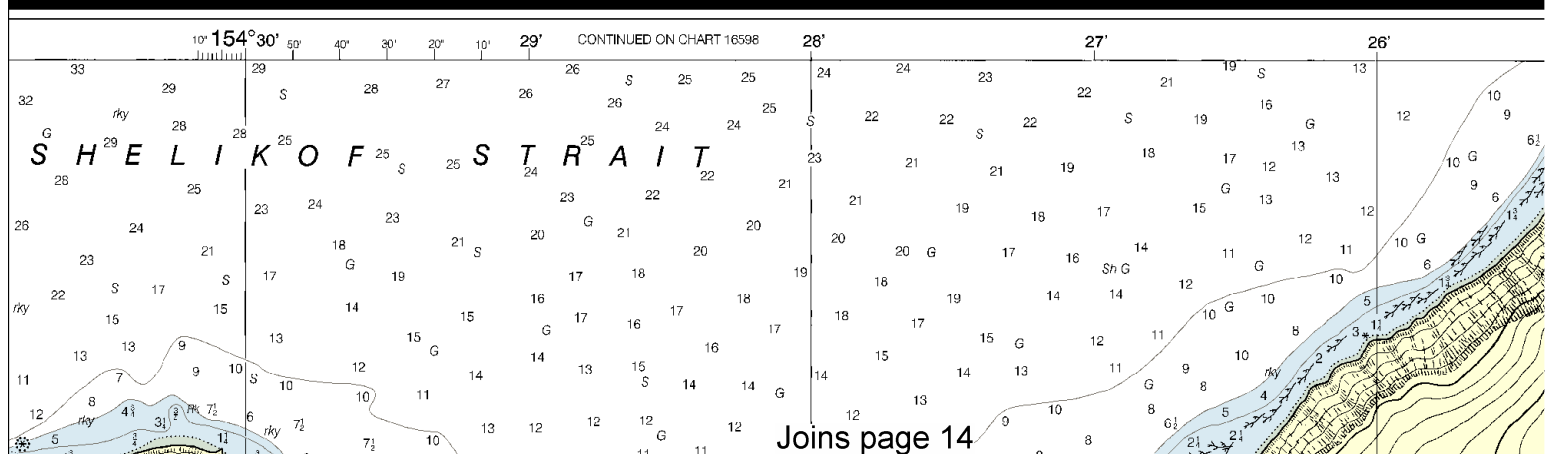
**SOURCE DIAGRAM**

red areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic formation that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.



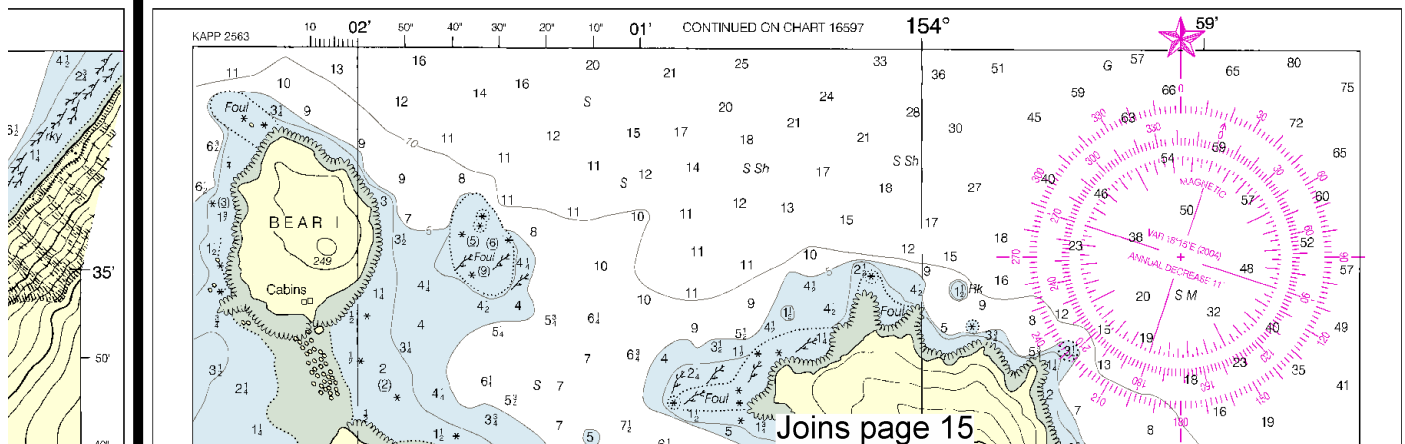
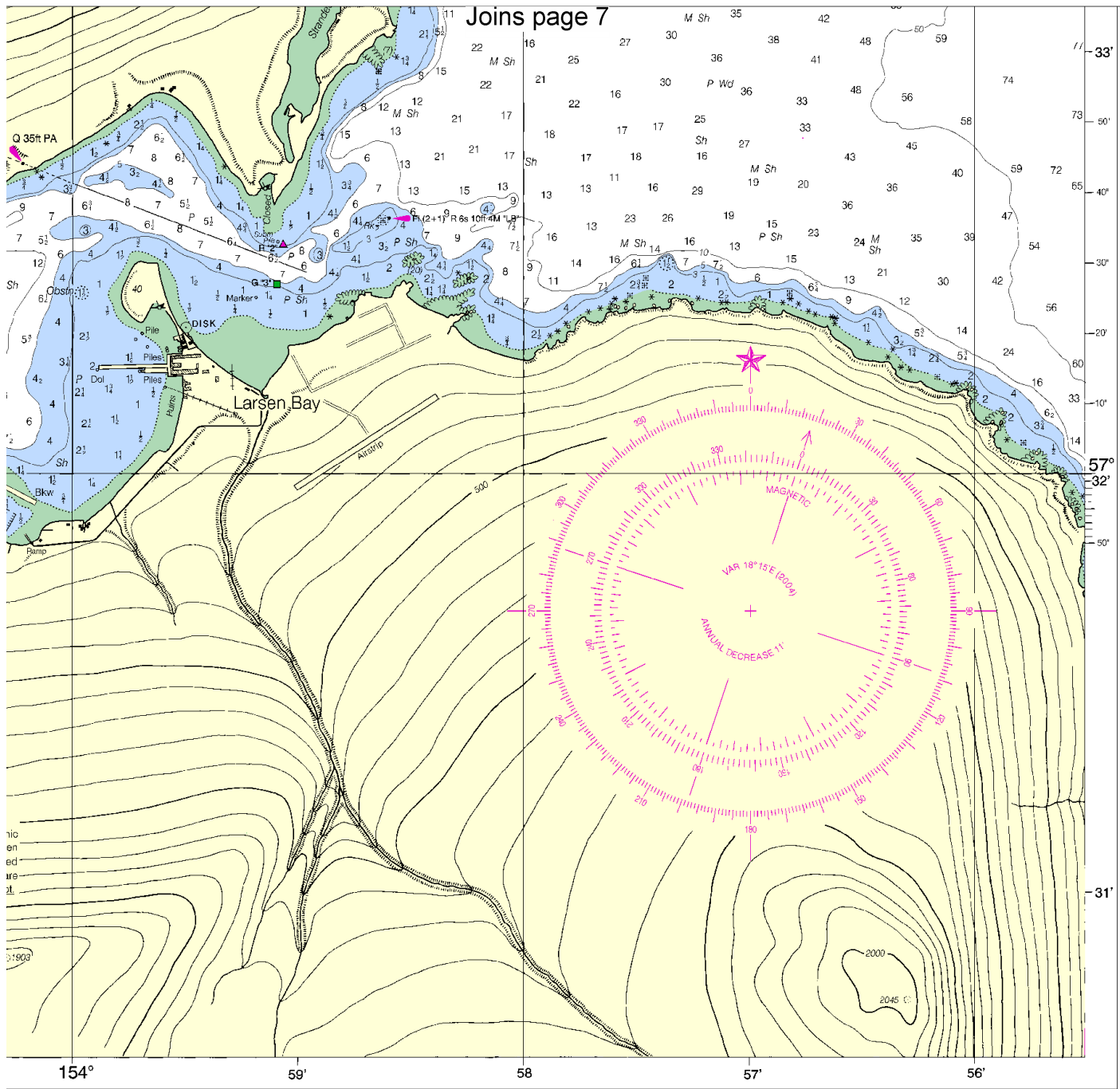


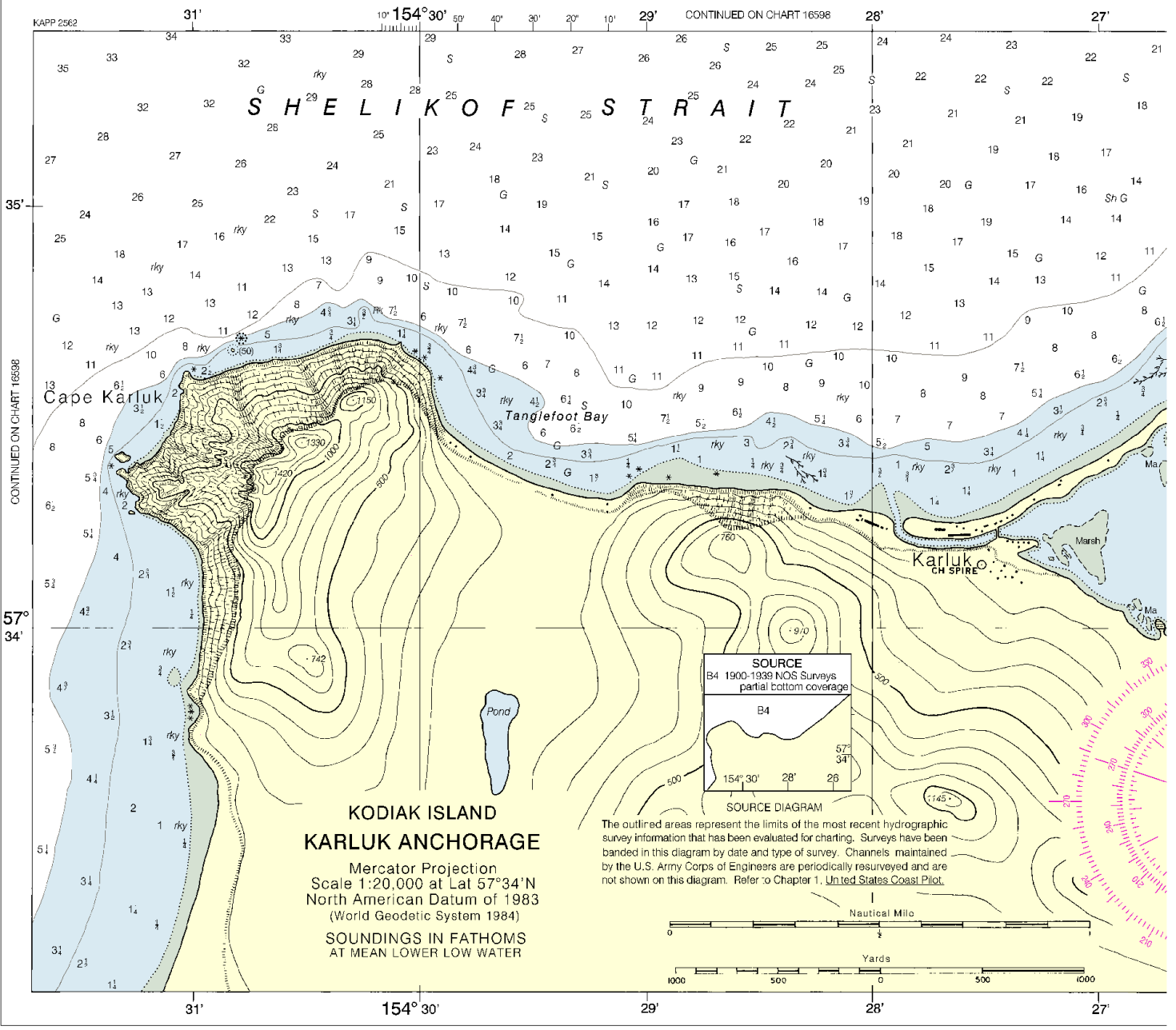
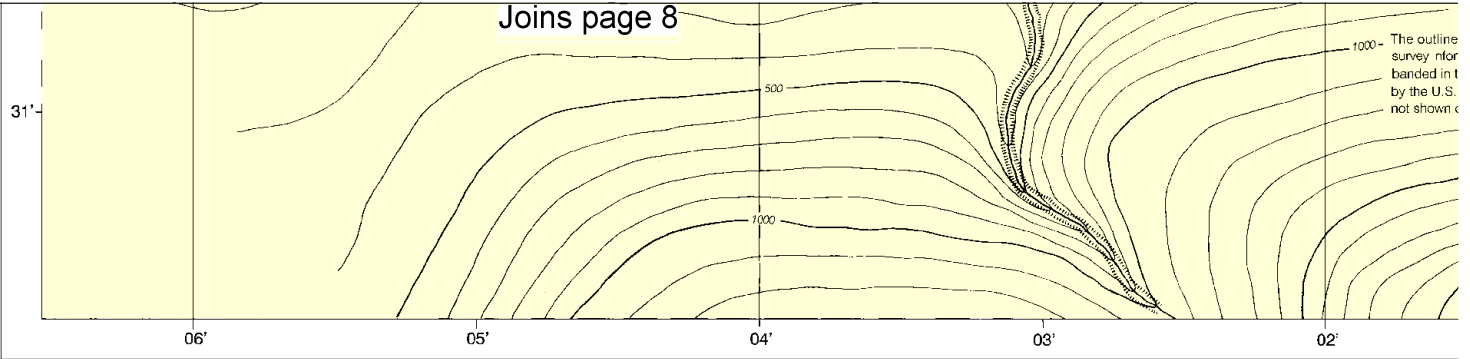
Joins page 9



Joins page 14







7th Ed., Sep./04 ■ Corrected through NM Sep. 11/04  
Corrected through LNM Aug. 31/04

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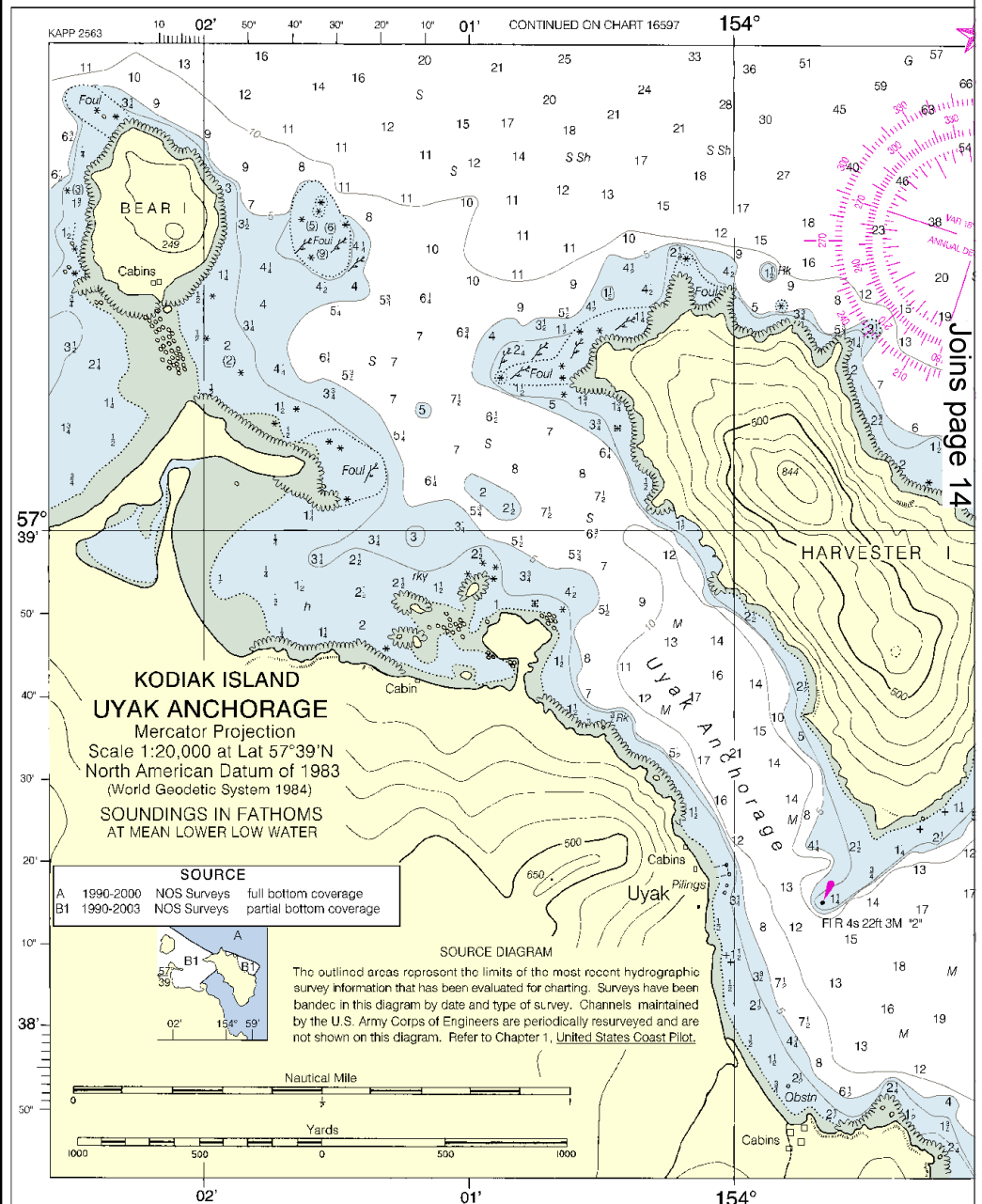
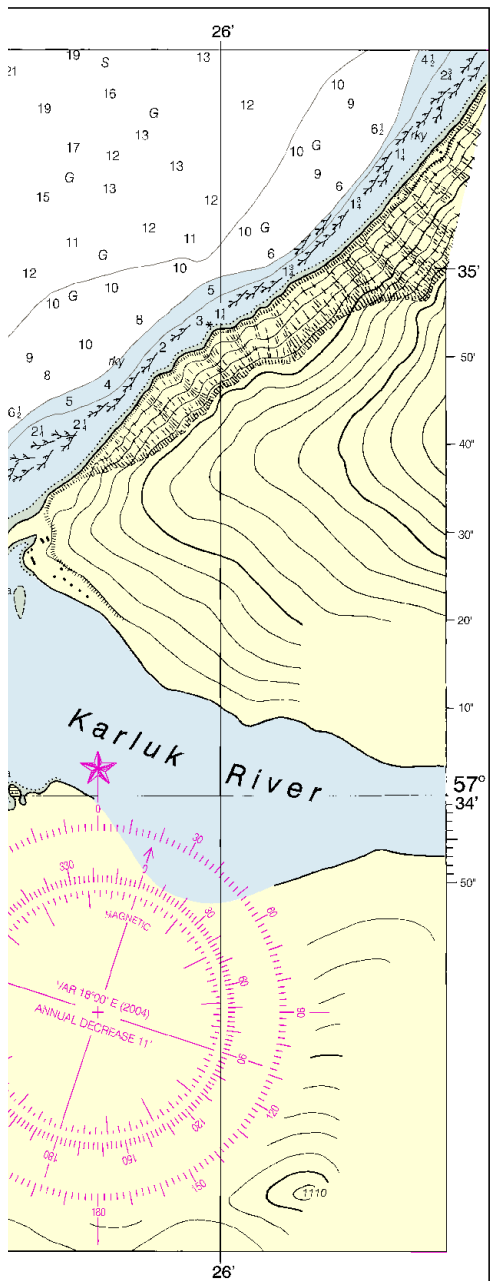
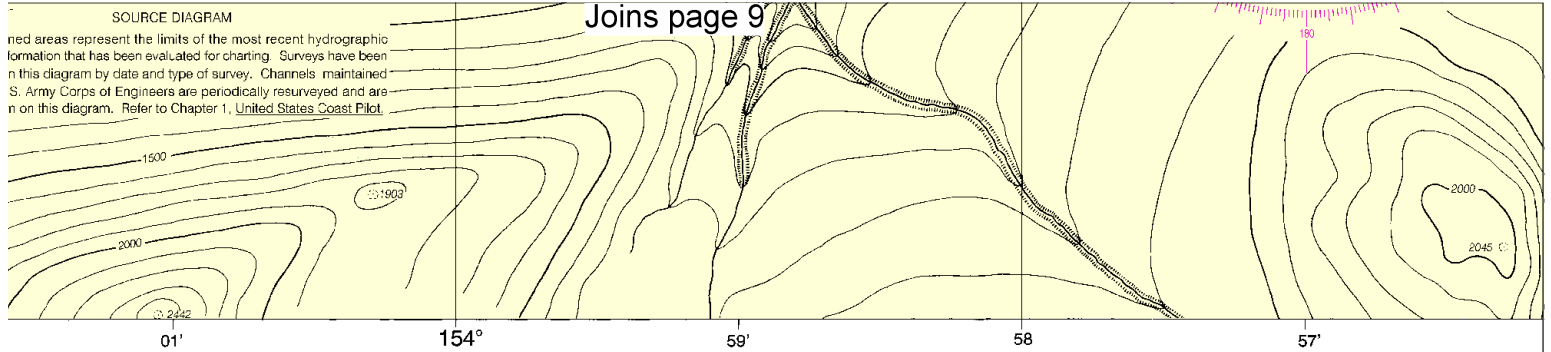


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
 COAST SURVEY

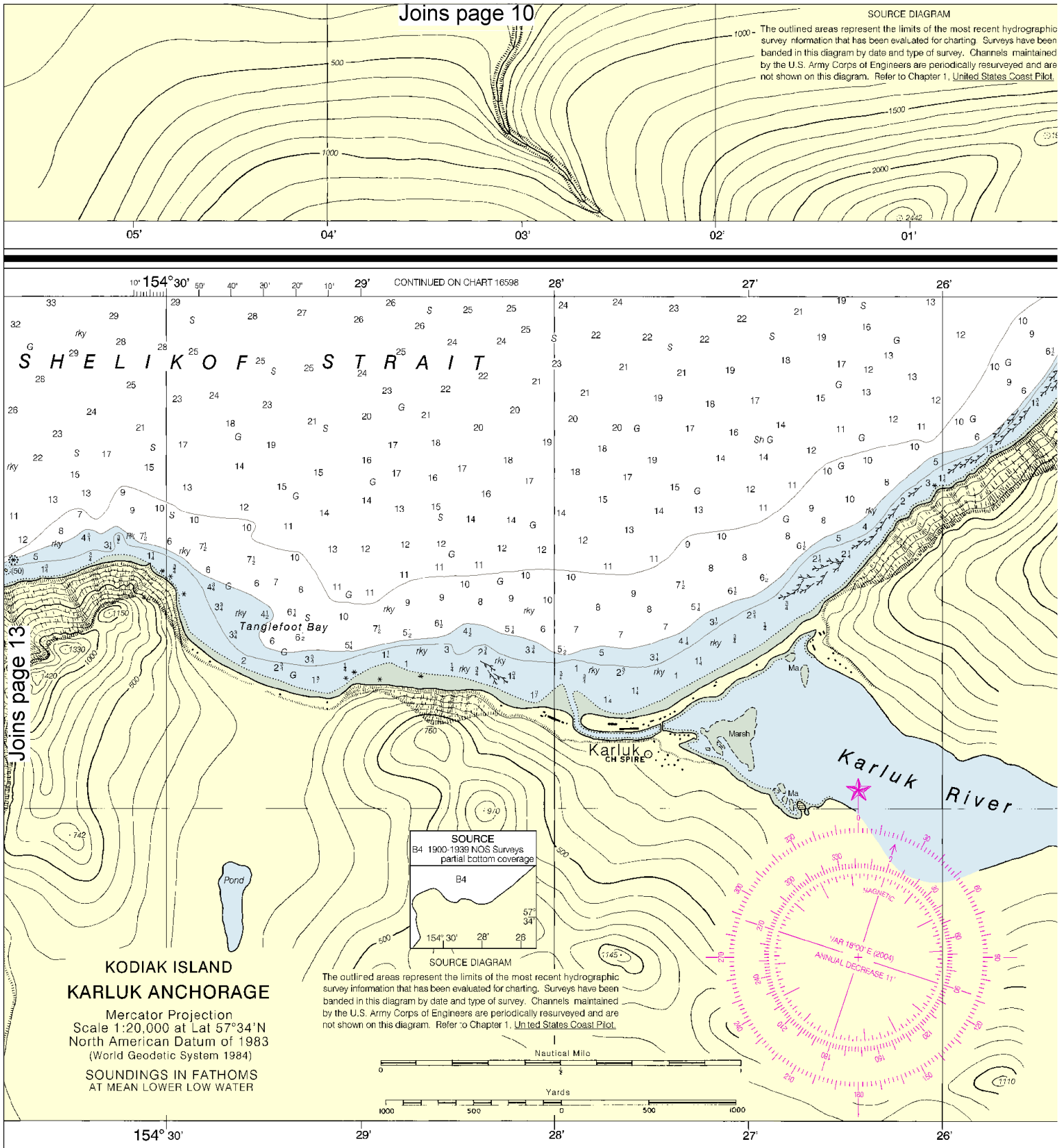
Bays and Anchorages, Kodiak Island  
 SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:20,000



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SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.



Sep. 11/04  
Aug. 31/04

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Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord)** – 510-437-3700

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau)** – 907-463-2000

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).